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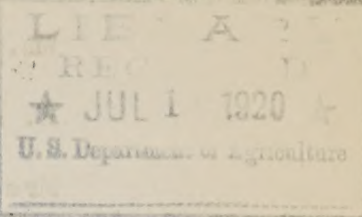
MONTHLY LETTER OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Number 73

May, 1920

FOREST ENTOMOLOGY

A. D. Hopkins, Forest Entomologist in Charge



Due to decreased appropriation for the next fiscal year and also in view of the desirability of reorganization to divide responsibility and render the best possible service with the funds available, the Branch of Forests Insects has been reorganized by Dr. Hopkins with the approval of the Chief of the Bureau as follows:

Bureau office

A. D. Hopkins, forest entomologist in charge

Supervision of policies and

Research specialist on the bioclimatic law as related to entomology and agriculture.

T. E. Snyder, specialist in forest entomology

Acting in charge of Washington office and general correspondence in the absence of the forest entomologist and

Research specialist on termites, powder-post beetles, lead borers, etc.

Miss K. Armstrong, executive assistant, Washington office.

Museum office

S. A. Rohwer, specialist in forest entomology

In charge of administrative details relating to forest insect collections and research work in forest entomology in the National Museum, and

Research specialist on forest Hymenoptera.

Research staff, reporting to Chief of Branch

A. G. Boving, expert, specialist on coleopterous larvae.

Carl Heinrich, specialist on forest Lepidoptera.

W. S. Fisher, specialist on forest Coleoptera.

Clerical staff, under supervision of Mr. Rohwer

Miss E. Armstrong, entomological draftsman.

Mrs. D. S. Frank, entomological preparator.

Eastern Field Station.

F. C. Craighead, specialist in forest entomology

In charge of administrative details of Eastern Field Station and eastern field work, and

Research specialist on biology of coleopterous larvae and insects affecting crude forest products. Cooperation with Dr. Boving on the taxonomy of coleopterous larvae.

Staff of Eastern Field Station

Wm. Middleton, scientific assistant

Investigations of Hymenoptera under supervision of Mr. Rohwer.

R. A. St. George, scientific assistant

Investigations of insects affecting crude forest products.

Mrs. Bertha A. Hogan, Clerk

Under supervision of Dr. Craighead

Co

Committee on Manuscripts Submitted for Publication

Messrs. Rohwer, Snyder, and Craighead

To consider and approve all manuscript prepared by members of the branch intended for publication in the Department or Museum series or outside, mainly to see that the manuscript is in the form required by the Department, Museum and Smithsonian Institution, etc.

Pacific Slope Field Stations

J. M. Miller, assistant forest entomologist in charge, and

In charge of western field work and cooperation with Forest Service in insect control in national forests and with National Park Service in insect control in national parks, etc.

Research specialist in biology of tree-killing insects and Principles and methods of prevention and control of epidemic infestations.

(1) Ashland, Oreg., Station

J. E. Patterson, entomological ranger, in charge

P. D. Sergeant, unskilled laborer

Research studies of local infestations by Dendroctonus beetles.

(2) Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, Station

J. C. Evenden, specialist in forest entomology, in charge

Research studies of local infestations by Dendroctonus beetles and cooperation with Forest Service in insect control.

(3) Northfork, Calif., Station

J. M. Miller, in charge

Albert Wagner, entomological ranger. To be transferred to Forest Service

Research studies of infestations by Dendroctonus beetles and cooperation with Forest Service in insect control.

Los Gatos, Calif. Laboratory

H. E. Burke, specialist in forest entomology, in charge, and Research specialist on buprestid larvae and insects affecting shade trees and hardy shrubs of the Pacific Slope, including California, Oregon, and Washington; also (in cooperation with Dr. Snyder) in charge of investigation of insects affecting lead cables in California.

W. E. Glendinning, entomological ranger (temporarily located at Chico, Calif.)

To report on shade-tree conditions and study local tree infestations.

F. B. Herbert, scientific assistant

Conducting a special investigation of scale insects affecting shade trees of the Pacific Slope.

R. D. Hartman, entomological inspector

Working on lead-borer experiment.

Rocky Mountain Field Stations

W. D. Edmonston, specialist in forest entomology, in charge Research at Sabino Canyon. - Investigation of insects affecting mesquite cordwood, in cooperation with Dr. Craighead.

(1) Colorado Springs, Colo., Station

J. H. Pollock, scientific assistant

Investigations of Chermes and Evetria insects affecting conifers.

(2) Sabino Canyon, Tucson, Ariz., Station

W. D. Edmonston, in charge

Geo. Hofer, entomological ranger, assistant to Mr. Edmonston.

Under the organization of the Branch as outlined the policy will be to concentrate on the more essential needs, both laboratory and field. While the activities of the Branch will be reduced under the plan proposed, the force of highly trained and experienced specialists will be retained.

Dr. Hopkins is now at his temporary field station at Kanawha Station, W. Va., continuing his investigations relating to the bioclimatic law in application to entomology and agricultural research.

M. A. Murray is also at Kanawha Station, W. Va., assisting Dr. Hopkins in investigations relating to the bioclimatic law, and general collection, preparation, and study of forest insects.

Jacob Kotinsky has resigned from the Bureau to take up commercial work.

DECIDUOUS FRUIT INSECT INVESTIGATIONS.

A. L. Quaintance, Entomologist in Charge

C. W. Stockwell, a graduate of the Massachusetts Agricultural college, has been appointed as plant quarantine inspector, and is engaged in inspection work in connection with Japanese beetle operations at Riverton, N. J.

H. E. Thomson, formerly in the employ of the New Jersey State Department of Agriculture, is now employed as field assistant in insect control and is assisting in connection with Japanese beetle work at Riverton, N. J.

Miss Julia Ellen Edmonson, a graduate of the University of Kansas, is now employed as insect delineator and will prepare all needed drawings for the office.

Miss Lorena Stratton, a student of the Oregon Agricultural College, has been employed as field assistant and is assisting M. A. Yothers at Medford, Oreg., in connection with apple insect investigations.

The Bureau's laboratory at Monticello, Fla., has been discontinued and the agent in charge, John B. Gill, has been transferred to Brownwood, Texas, where he will assume charge of pecan insect investigations.

H. K. Plank, who has been in charge of the Bureau's investigations of cranberry insects, has accepted a position with "La Asociacion de Agricultores del Ecuador," and will shortly sail for Ecuador. Mr. Plank will take charge of the entomological work about to be inaugurated in connection with an experiment station which has recently been established, with headquarters at Guayaquil, Ecuador, paying particular attention to insect pests of cacao.

LIBRARY

Mabel Colcord, Librarian

New Books

- Banks, Nathan A revision of the nearctic termites.... with Notes on biology and geographic distribution, by T.E. Snyder. 228 p., illus. 35 pl. Washington, Gov't Print. Off., 1920. (U. S. Nat. Mus. Bul. 108).
- Brundage, A. H. A manual of toxicology. ed. 11. 444 p. 8°. N.Y., The Henry Harrison Co., 1920.
- Lowne, B. T. The anatomy, physiology, morphology and development of the blow-fly (*Calliphora erythrocephala*), v. 1-2 (778 p.) illus. 52 pl. London, R.H. Porter, 1890-1893.
(The library has heretofore had only v. 1 of this work, 478 p. and 33 pl. 1890-1892)

Montgomery, E. G. The corn crops, a discussion of maize, kafirs, and sorghums as grown in the United States and Canada. 374 p. illus. 80 New York, The Macmillan Company, 1920. (Rural text-book series.)

Animal and insect enemies p. 214-221.

Park, W. H., Williams, Anna W., & Kumwiede, C. Pathogenic microorganisms, 786 p. Philadelphia & N. Y., Lea & Febiger, 1920.

Pellett, F. C. American honey plants together with those which are of special value to the beekeeper as sources of pollen. 297 p. illus. 80. American Bee Journal, Hamilton, Ill., 1920.

Seltz, Adalbert, The macrolepidoptera of the world, Div. 1, pt. 121-125, col. plates. Stuttgart, 1914-1915.

This completes Division 1 - Fauna palearctica.

Uruguay - Defensa agricola. Boletim mensual no. 3, Montevideo, March, 1920.

Zoological Record v. 54, 1917, London, Printed for the Zoological society, 1919.

----- GIPSY MOTH AND BROWN-TAIL MOTH INVESTIGATIONS

A. F. Burgess, Entomologist in Charge

Owing to the unusually late season, hatching of the gipsy moth and brown-tail moth caterpillars has been much retarded this spring, with consequent delay in both field and laboratory activities.

As no news items have appeared in the Bureau News Letter for this branch for a considerable time, the following items are given relative to personnel changes since January 1, 1920.

D. F. Barnes, scientific assistant, resigned on January 31 to accept a position with an insecticide concern.

Dr. R. W. Glaser, entomological assistant, has handed in his resignation to take effect May 31, Dr. Glaser has been appointed an associate Member of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. He will begin his new duties on June 1.

C. B. Russell, gipsy moth assistant, resigned on March 31 to enter business.

C. W. Stockwell, entomological assistant, employed for several years on gipsy and brown-tail moth investigations, resigned January 24. After a short period of employment with a commercial concern, Mr. Stockwell accepted an appointment in connection with Japanese beetle work with headquarters at Riverton, N.J.

F. S. Vidler resigned March 31 to accept a commercial position.

The following men have been appointed field assistants in insect control, assigned to quarantine and inspection work: W. J. Ahern, M. H. Feeney, G. J. Galvin, R. W. Kennedy, J. F. Keough, P. Meagher, G. A. Miller, A. C. Ward.

G. E. Abbott, General mechanic, W.W. Bancroft, S. E. May,

and J. A. Priest, field assistants in insect control, have been appointed for field duty in scouting and extermination work.

W.G. Bradley has been appointed as field assistant in insect control and assigned to laboratory and field work.

CEREAL AND FORAGE INSECT INVESTIGATIONS.

W. R. Walton, Entomologist in Charge

The following appointments have been made during the past few weeks in connection with the corn borer work: T. M. Cannon, W. B. Clark, C.O. Larrabee, for duty at Boston, Mass., and Roger J. Chambers, for duty at Arlington, Mass.

H. W. Allen, of the Arlington Mass., field laboratory, has accepted a position with the State of Mississippi, and will shortly resign for the purpose of taking up his new work.

A. L. Ford, recently attached to the West Lafayette, Ind., field station, has resigned to accept a position as extension entomologist for South Dakota.

Samuel Blum has been transferred from Columbia, S. C., to West Lafayette, Ind.

Miss Josephine Reed has been appointed as field assistant for three months, and will assist J. R. Horton at Wichita, Kans., during her period of employment.

SOUTHERN FIELD CROP INSECT INVESTIGATIONS

J. L. Webb, Entomological Assistant Acting in Charge

Owing to reduction in appropriations for the next fiscal year, the studies on insects breeding in human excreta which have been carried on at Wilmington, N. C., during the past year have been abandoned. Max Kisliuk, Jr., who has conducted the investigations, has accepted a transfer to the Federal Horticultural Board, effective June 1. Mr. Kisliuk will be stationed at El Paso, Texas.

Three motion picture films depicting the life history and methods of control of the horn fly, stable fly, and screw worm fly have been recently completed by the Motion Picture Laboratory of the Department. The selection and arrangement of subjects was under the direction of F. C. Bishopp.

Webb B. Williams has been reinstated on the boll weevil force.

TRUCK CROP INSECT INVESTIGATIONS

F. H. Chittenden, Entomologist in Charge

Under somewhat difficult conditions incident to an unusually cool and wet spring, the work on sweet-potato weevil eradication has proceeded in an entirely satisfactory manner. About 1,500,000 draws were distributed in Baker County, Fla., and a similar number in the infested southern counties of Mississippi. The backward season rendered securing draws in the approved quantity and variety very difficult, as the draw beds planted for the purpose by the Florida State Board failed to produce until somewhat late, and it was necessary to go into the open market for planting material. A thorough clean-up of infested plantings by gangs of laborers under the direction of the inspectors has been attempted in Baker County with good results. It is hoped that a substantial reduction will be made by the time of the harvest-time inspection.

Dr. O.F.E. Winberg, who has been in charge of the weevil eradication project in Alabama, reports that continued and thorough re-inspections in the vicinity of Grand Bay, the only known Alabama infestation, have failed up to the present time to show the presence of the weevil, although the matter has been under careful supervision since before the harvest time last fall. It is quite evident that the prompt repressive measures adopted through the action of the Bureau of Entomology have resulted in freeing Mobile County from the pest. It can now be assumed that Alabama is weevil-free.

Roy E. Campbell, in charge of the truck crop station at Alhambra, Calif., has just submitted a memorandum covering preliminary experiments in using the kaolin and nicotine sulphate mixture against the onion thrips in the Coachella Valley. He reports that the efficiency of the mixture, using about 50 pounds per acre at a cost of 12 cents per pound for a 5 per cent dust, resulted in a cost per acre of \$5.96 to \$7.16 as compared with \$4.39 for the spray mixture, using nicotine sulphate at the rate of 1 to 1,200 with soap according to the old formula. The spraying was done on seed onions in 24 inch rows, however, while the dusting was done on commercial onions in 13-inch rows. At the ratio mentioned, a materially reduced cost of operation could be expected in the use of dust as against spraying. Another advantage is that a much greater total acreage per day may be covered with a machine duster than with a similar sprayer.

J. G. Hester, until recently employed at Kingsville, Tex., laboratory with M. M. High, has been transferred to the Federal Horticultural Board, where he will join the inspection service at El Paso, Tex.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA

The history of the United States begins with the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492. Columbus, an Italian explorer, was sailing for Spain when he discovered the New World. His discovery led to the European colonization of the Americas. The first European settlers in North America were the Spanish, who established colonies in the Caribbean and along the Gulf of Mexico. The English followed, establishing colonies in the eastern United States. The French also established colonies in the central and northern United States. The Dutch, Swedish, and other European powers also had colonies in North America. The United States was founded in 1776, and has since grown into a major world power. The history of the United States is a story of exploration, discovery, and the struggle for freedom and independence.